

1 前言

对于绝大多数微分方程,我们无法求出解析解。下面介绍三种针对问题

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

的求数值解的方法。

2 欧拉法

2.1 算法公式

$$\omega_0 = y_0$$

$$\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + hf(t_i, \omega_i)$$

2.2 代码示例

Listing 1: main.m

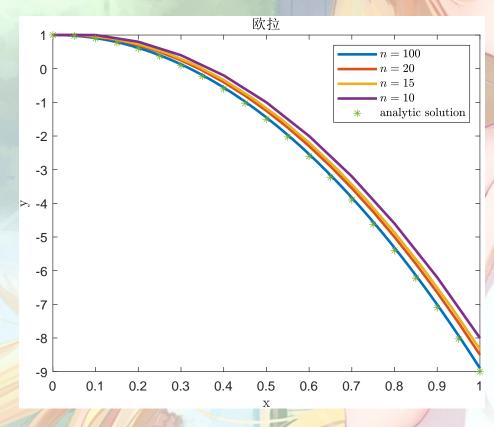
```
1 %%
2 % $$y_{k+1}=y_k+hf(x_k,y_k)$$
4 clc, clear, close all
| n = 100;
|\mathbf{6}| = @(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) - 20 * \mathbf{x};
                                     %设置微分方程
                                       % 区间左端点
7 | a = 0;
                                       % 区间右端点
|8| b = 1;
9 h = 1/n;
                                      % 取点间隔
                                     %设置初值
|y0| = 1;
11
|y| = euler(f, a, b, h, y0);
13 plot (a:h:b,y)
```

Listing 2: euler.m

3 改进的欧拉法 3

```
8 y(i+1) = y(i)+delta*h;
9 end
10 end
```

2.3 结果展示



可以看出,随着步长 h 的不断减小,数值解也越来越精确。

3 改进的欧拉法

3.1 算法公式

$$\omega_0 = y_0 \omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + \frac{h}{2} (f(t_i, \omega_i) + f(t_i + h, \omega_i + hf(t_i, \omega_i)))$$
(3.1)

3.2 代码示例

Listing 3: main.m

4 后退欧拉法

```
2  n = 100;
3  syms x y
4  dif_f = @(x,y) -20*x;
5  h = 1/n;
6  a = 0;
7  b = 1;
8  y0 = 3;
9  x = a:h:b;
10
11  y = euler_improve(dif_f,y0,x);
12  plot(x,y,'LineWidth',2)
```

Listing 4: euler_improve.m

```
function y = euler_improve(dif_f,y0,x)
h = x(2)-x(1);
y = zeros(1,length(x));
y(1) = y0;
for i = 1:length(x)-1
    temp = y(i) + h*dif_f(x(i),y(i));
    delta = (dif_f(x(i),y(i))+dif_f(x(i+1),temp))/2;
    y(i+1) = y(i)+delta*h;
end
end
```

3.3 结果展示

相比较于欧拉法,改进的欧拉在步长 h 较大时就已经取得了非常好的精度(以至于四条曲线几乎重合)。

4 后退欧拉法

4.1 算法公式

$$\omega_0 = y_0$$

$$\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + h f(t_{i+1}, \omega_{i+1})$$
(4.1)

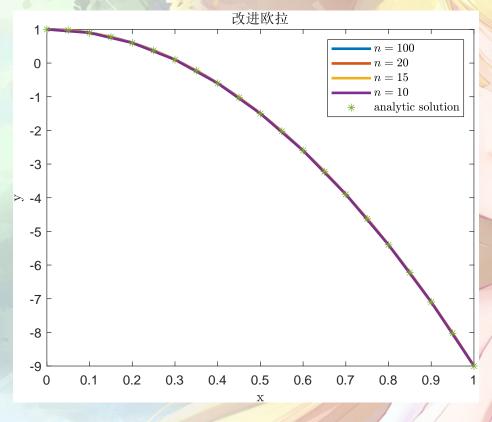
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4.2 代码示例

Listing 5: main.m

1 clc, clear, close all

4 后退欧拉法



```
2 syms x y
3 dif_f = @(x,y) -20*x;
4 n = 100;
5 h = 1/n;
6 a = 0;
7 b = 1;
8 y0 = 1;
9 x = a:h:b;
10
11 y = euler_back(dif_f,y0,x);
12 plot(x,y,'LineWidth',2)
13 hold on
```

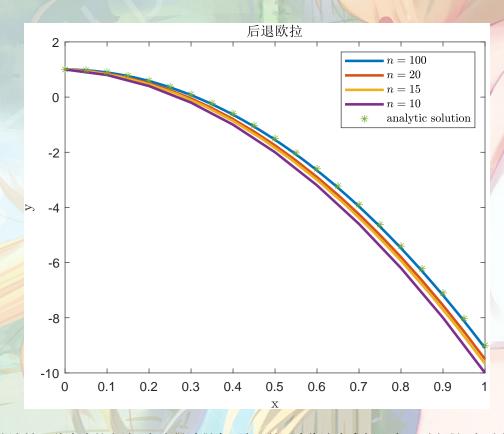
Listing 6: euler_back.m

```
function y = euler_back(dif_f,y0,x)
h = x(2)-x(1);
y = zeros(1,length(x));
y(1) = y0;
k = 10;
```

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```
for i = 1:length(x)-1
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),y(i))*h;
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
y(i+1) = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for i = 1:length(x)-1
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for i = 1:length(x)-1
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for i = 1:length(x)-1
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = 1:k
    yy = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1),yy)*h;
end
for j = y(i) + dif_f(x(i+1
```

4.3 结果展示



后退欧拉法是一种隐式的方法,在编程过程中,需要利用迭代法来求解一个一元方程。相比较于显示方法, 隐式方法允许在相对较大的步长中具有足够的误差控制,以及更好的效率。